United Nations S/AC.37/2002/73

Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 6 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), and has the honour to forward herewith the response of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002) concerning Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and al-Qa'idah organizations (see annex).

02-58397 (E) 120902

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

6 September 2002

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Sierra Leone presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, with reference to the implementation of Security Council resolutions concerning terrorism and the Taliban and al-Qa`idah organizations, has the honour to forward herewith the report of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

Enclosure

Report of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

Since the adoption of resolution 1390 (2002) on 16 January 2002, the Government of Sierra Leone has determined that no funds, financial assets and economic resources owned directly, or indirectly through agents, associates and other parties, by individuals, groups and entities associated with Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and al-Qa`idah organizations are in any banking or financial institution in Sierra Leone.

However, the Bank of Sierra Leone, the nation's Central Bank, has been instructed, in conformity with the obligation of Sierra Leone under the Charter of the United Nations, to continue to monitor, inquire into and investigate any financial transaction in the banking system that may be linked directly or indirectly to Osama bin Laden and those organizations.

The Government of Sierra Leone has alerted all internal security, immigration and customs authorities throughout the country to take all necessary measures, within the laws of Sierra Leone, to prevent any individual or group associated with the Taliban and al-Qa`idah organizations from entering or transiting through the territory of Sierra Leone.

Furthermore, since some of the individuals on the sanctions list prepared by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) carry aliases, the security, immigration and custom authorities have also been instructed to exercise extra vigilance in ensuring that the individuals and organizations named in the Committee's list are prevented from entering or transiting the territory of Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone, which has the most transparent arms import mechanism in the West African subregion, under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, does not manufacture, supply or transfer arms, weapons or ammunition to any State or entity. It scrupulously implements the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa. As a country emerging from a brutal rebel war, and seriously concerned about the devastating consequences of the proliferation, circulation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons among criminals, terrorists and other non-State entities, the Government of Sierra Leone recently conducted a successful community arms collection exercise. This initiative, undertaken outside the scope of the disarmament and demobilization programme of the conflict, should also help meet the objectives of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 1390 (2002).

Sierra Leone will continue to ensure, through its defence and security forces, that its territory is not used as a conduit for the transfer, transit or stockpiling of arms, weapons, spare parts and ammunition, for use by terrorist organizations and their supporters.

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/74

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Letter dated 6 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and, with reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002), has the honour to enclose herewith the report of the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the steps taken to implement the provisions referred to in paragraph 2 of the latter resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulaziz Nasser **Al-Shamsi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-58413 (E) 120902 130902

Annex

Report of the United Arab Emirates on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has implemented Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), and all State ministries and institutions have been enjoined to comply with the provisions of this resolution. The United Arab Emirates had in fact implemented the provisions of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) through previous measures. Moreover, many of the measures included in the report of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) strengthen the State's implementation of its policy regarding freezing assets, banning weapons and prohibiting travel. This includes not allowing any airplane belonging to the Taliban or to any party that supports them to take off or land in the State's airports.

The Central Bank has circulated the following decisions to all banks operating in the State. These decisions relate to the investigation and freezing of any accounts, deposits or investments that belong to terrorist individuals or organizations, terrorist entities or persons who have helped terrorists.

1. Decision 2/308/2001 of 27 September 2001 (a list that comprises 27 names of terrorist organizations, terrorist leaders, non-governmental terrorist organizations or terrorist entities).

2. Decision 2/350/2001 of 7 November 2001 (a list that comprises 39 names of terrorist organizations, non-governmental terrorist organizations, terrorist entities, terrorist individuals or individuals linked to terrorists).

3. Decision 2/355/2001 of 7 November 2001 (a list that comprises 62 names of terrorist organizations, non-governmental terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or individuals linked to terrorists).

The investigations pursuant to the aforementioned decisions have led to the freezing of the accounts of dozens of individuals and establishments at three banks operating in the State.

Moreover, the Central Bank is taking the necessary steps to freeze the money and other financial assets of those groups or individuals about whom it is notified through competent international sources.

As for the measures which the Interior Ministry has taken in order to prevent individuals from entering its territory or from passing through it, we may mention the following.

(a) Preventive measures include:

1. The presence of an advanced information database listing extremist and terrorist elements inside and outside the country and containing information about the groups, parties and cells that support them, along with their goals and plans;

2. Emphasizing the importance of citizens as a main security base and creating patriotic feelings;

3. Creating efficient cooperation between the relevant institutions and citizens and establishing the appropriate guarantees and incentives to encourage

them to report any activities by extremist or terrorist elements or groups and to provide the information which will help in uncovering those activities and in apprehending the perpetrators;

4. Supporting and encouraging security research and research centres, and motivating the latter to study and analyse terrorism in order to gain an understanding of its causes, methods and means, along with its effects and the ways to confront it; in addition, studying and analysing terrorist acts and examining the various inadequacies that prevent us from being prepared to counter them and from realizing continuous progress in this field.

(b) Other measures include:

1. The presence of liaison officers at all border entry points for citizenship, residence and passport issues at the level of the Gulf Cooperation Council States;

2. Fixed and mobile inspection points at the border entry points;

3. A police presence in passenger entry and exit areas for control purposes and to make arrests when there are reasons for suspicion;

4. Letting the competent authorities have lists of departing and incoming travellers for inspection.

As for the prevailing measures for the prevention of the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of weapons for these groups and individuals, they are as follows.

1. Weapons and Ammunition law. Article 24 states as follows: "The Licensing Authority shall not provide a licence to manufacture or export weapons, munitions and explosives unless this is approved by the Council of Ministers".

2. Council of Ministers' decision No. 3 of 1995. Article 91 provides for investigation of those who apply for licences for weapons, explosives and the like and issuance of these licences in accordance with the provisions contained in the laws, regulations and directives.

3. Council of Ministers' decision No. 496 of 1996. Article 12 provides for the monitoring of the possession of firearms and the acquisition and circulation of explosives.

(b) Measures taken in this regard are:

1. Increased supervision of those who deal with weapons, munitions, explosives and all types of dangerous materials in terms of their import, export, storage, transportation, use, circulation, possession and trade;

2. Providing transport security and protection by land, sea and air, and increasing security measures at seaports and airports and in public gathering areas;

3. Having the government media accord attention to spreading awareness of the deviant nature of terrorist organizations and explaining the dangers and aberrant goals of these organizations;

4. Having the Public Administration for Citizenship and Residence monitor the names of individuals involved in acts of terrorism found on the black list provided by Interpol and circulate these names to its departments, and to airports, seaports and border entry points.

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11 September 2002

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 11 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and wishes to refer to the latter's note dated 7 March 2002.

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations has the honour to enclose the attached report on the steps taken by the Government of Jordan to implement resolution 1390 (2002).

02-58684 (E) 160902 170902

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Report by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reaffirms its commitment to the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and to the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on counter-terrorism, specifically resolution 1390 (2002) concerning Afghanistan. In this connection, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan immediately took a number of measures to implement the provisions of that resolution under the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom.

(1) Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), the Governor of the Jordanian Central Bank, on instructions from the Government concerning implementation of that resolution, and under the powers conferred on him by the Banking Code (No. 28 of 2000), issued the following detailed directive:

Directive No. 7994/3/2/10 of 19 May 2002 to all banks operating in the Kingdom, concerning implementation of the aforementioned Security Council resolution, provides for the immediate re-publication of the measures designed to freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the individuals and groups referred to in the resolution, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction. The Central Bank had already circulated Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) on 3 November 1999 and resolution 1333 (2000) on 8 October 2001 to Jordanian banking institutions.

2. Directives and security measures

Among the security measures taken by the Government with a view to implementing paragraph 2 (b) of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), mention should be made of the following:

The relevant security services have circulated, at all of Jordan's entry points and border posts, the names of terrorist individuals and organizations referred to in the aforementioned Security Council resolution, so as to prevent such individuals from entering or transiting through Jordanian territory. Likewise, the security services are pursuing any terrorist elements in Jordanian territory and any persons having links to terrorist activities or terrorist groups. Moreover, the Jordanian security services are striving to prevent such groups from committing any terrorist acts, by sharing intelligence with the security services of other Arab States and with Interpol;

Furthermore, the Jordanian security services, in accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), are working to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer, to terrorist groups, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment,

paramilitary equipment, spare parts, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

It should be mentioned that the Jordanian courts have already tried a number of cases involving terrorist organizations, for example the Organization of Jordanian Afghans, which was formed in 1991 by elements who had received military training in Afghanistan. That organization carried out a number of terrorist operations in Jordan. Members of the organization were arrested and received sentences ranging from seven and a half years in prison to the death penalty. Some sentences were handed down in absentia.

Lastly, the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan would like to reaffirm that it is cooperating fully with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in implementing Council resolutions, and is cooperating with all States and all the relevant international organizations in the international efforts in this area.

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/76

Security Council

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16 September 2002

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 13 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and has the honour to enclose herewith Malaysia's response pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

02-59226 (E) 180902

Annex to the note verbale dated 13 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Implementation of resolution 1390 (2002)

Paragraph 2 (a)

Malaysia has various pieces of legislation that contain provisions that may apply to the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorist acts. Detailed information on this issue has been provided in Malaysia's report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (see S/2002/35, annex). The present report contains further data as requested by Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

On the basis of available information, there are no funds or other financial assets or economic resources belonging to individuals, groups or entities referred to in resolution 1390 (2002), or funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them in this country. Pursuant to the consolidated list of the United Nations, domestic and offshore financial and banking institutions have been directed to freeze any funds, financial assets or other economic resources belonging to Osama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qa'idah organization, the Taliban and other individuals, groups or entities associated with them.

Paragraph 2 (b)

Denial of entry and transit

The Ministry of Home Affairs and its related agencies and departments are mindful of the Government's obligation to prevent the persons identified from entering or transiting through Malaysia. The Immigration Department keeps its personnel at entry or exit points updated on the lists issued by the United Nations.

Persons who are within the prohibited class of immigrants under the Immigration Act 1959/63 may be denied entry at Malaysia's borders/entry points by the Director-General of the Immigration Department.

Paragraph 2 (c)

Arms and ammunition

The Arms Act 1960 regulates the import, export, transshipment, sale and ownership of arms and ammunition. The Act allows action to be taken against such activities. The unlawful manufacture, possession, custody, control, carriage and use of arms and ammunition have been criminalized under domestic law and are strictly regulated by the Royal Malaysian Police under the Act. In addition, the Firearms (Increased Penalties) Act 1971 provides enhanced penalties for the above activities.

Malaysia has no dealings at all with individuals or groups identified in relevant Security Council resolutions, including in the provision of technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities.